

6-4 Completing the Square

ex 1

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2} = 4$$

$$x-5 = \pm 2$$

$$x = 5 \pm 2$$

$$\{3, 7\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 10x + 25 = 4 \\ x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0 \\ (x-7)(x-3) \end{array} \right\} \{7, 3\}$$

ex 2

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = 7$$

$$x-3 = \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

ex 3

$$\sqrt{(2x-3)^2} = 5$$

$$2x-3 = \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$2x = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

ex 4

$$x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 3 + 9$$

$$(x-3)^2 = 12$$

$$x-3 = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

Steps

1. Transform equation so constant (c) is alone on right side.

2. If $a \neq 1$, then divide both sides by a.

3. Add the square of one-half b to both sides.

4. Factor left side.

5. Solve.

$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

ex 5

$$x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{-12}{4}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + \frac{25}{4} = -3 + \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{4}}$$

$$x - \frac{5}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

ex 6

$$2x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2x = -5$$

$$x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-5}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{-9}{4}}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{3i}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm 3i}{2}$$

Do

$$1. 3x^2 + 12x + 1 = 0$$

$$2. x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = -2 \pm \sqrt{11}/3$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$-2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{11}{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{33}}{3}$$

HW
p311
33-47